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LOOKING AHEAD

"NOW AS ALWAYS, we want relaxation of international tension. We have worked for it and will continue to do so despite the breakdown of the Summit conference."

In these words N. S. Khrushchov formulated the Soviet government's foreign policy and indicated in what direction it would seek to influence international relations.

The Soviet Premier's review of the international situation and Soviet foreign policy was part of a speech at the Conference of Front-Rankers in the Communist Labour Emulation Movement on May 28. In it, he analyzed the crisis precipitated by America's aggressive actions, which torpedoed the Summit. He surveyed the background of this deplorable development and disclosed the perfidy of the Washington leaders, their refusal to abandon aggressive designs and steer a new course in relations with the socialist countries.

Could the Soviet government, in the situation that had arisen, have acted otherwise? No. Any other policy would have been myopic and wrong.

In its relations with other states, in all its international activities, the Soviet government is invariably guided by the principle of enduring peace for all nations.

Soviet policy, home and foreign, is projected into the future. It is based on the principle that "positions of strength," aggressive designs, double-dealing and perfidy, should have no place in international relations, and that mankind should not be condemned to live in the shadow of aggression and war. We are convinced that human society has reached a stage when it can—and must—solve all its problems, differences and conflicts peacefully, not by mass destruction. And the minimum we are justified in demanding today is respect for the elementary standards of international law, respect for national sovereignty and territorial integrity. Every country must observe the rules of international law. To violate them, as the U.S. did in dispatching its planes across the Soviet frontier—and moreover to make such violation government policy—is tantamount to deliberate fomenting of tension, to deliberate heightening of the war danger.

At a time when all the nations are anxious to live as good neighbours, the United States has grossly and arrogantly vio-

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THE ATMOSPHERE on the frontiers of Cambodia, a little peaceable state in Indo-China, is growing increasingly tense. The Ngo Dinh Diem ruling clique in South Viet-Nam has laid claim to several Cambodian islands, threatening force if the demand is rejected. The Thai authorities are concentrating troops on the border and provoking incidents. In Phnom-Penh, the capital, and other towns, leaflets are being distributed, calling upon the population to overthrow the government and endow with weapons have been discovered. All that is evidence that the enemies of Cambodia's independence have no intention of stopping the covert war they have been waging against her.

...
The Cambodians remember only too well the dramatic events of 1955. One of them was the plot against the Norodom Sihanouk government directed by Sam Sary, a former Vice-Premier, and Son Ngoc Thanh, a reactionary émigré politician. The plan was foiled.



C. Nerwinski for New Times

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WASHINGTON

INTRIGUES

IN CAMBODIA

A. GURYEV

Some of the would-be putschists were arrested; others, including Sam Sary fled abroad.

Less than a month later, another plot was discovered, in the town of Siemreap. The ringleader was Dap Chun, the former governor of Siemreap Province. The authorities found weapons, ammunition, a radio transmitter and 270 kilograms of gold bars. Dap Chun and his accomplices were preparing an armed uprising in the province.

The people of Cambodia supported the government's firm action and condemned the plotters. I was in Phnom-Penh in those days, and I saw the house-walls plastered with cartoons of the ringleaders, the crowds around the government announcements, the queues at the newstands.

The Cambodians knew even then that the traitors were not acting on their own.

"Without support from abroad," said Norodom Sihanouk, the country's national leader, "the traitors would not have risked trying to destroy our government and our national regime..."

The Phnom-Penh newspapers wrote that this support came from the imperialist-sponsored aggressive Sato bloc, and particularly from its leading member, the United States. The list of the ringleaders confirmed that.

Son Ngoc Thanh, for instance, was coached for the role of the

leader of "Free Cambodia" by the Japanese militarists. During World War II, when Indochina was occupied by the Japanese and the Cambodians were preparing with the other peoples of the peninsula for the decisive battle for their independence, Son Ngoc Thanh was in Japan. He appeared in Cambodia in 1945 as a captain of the Japanese army.

As the result of the coup d'état engineered by the Japanese in 1945, Son Ngoc Thanh became Foreign Minister in the Cambodian government and later Premier. After the country's liberation, he established contact with American agents. His subversive activities, however, were soon exposed and he was forced to emigrate to Bangkok, where he was given a job at the Sato headquarters.

Sam Sary, the other ringleader, has had just as colourful a career. He began as a police officer, then held diverse government posts and worked his way up, becoming a member of the Supreme Royal Council and adviser to the government. Subsequently he became Vice-Premier. All his efforts were directed at subordinating Cambodia to American imperialism.

Sam Sary amassed a fortune by indulging in speculation with the assistance of one of his accomplices, the former Customs Commissioner in Phnom-Penh.

Under pressure from patriots, he was dismissed from the post of Vice-Premier in 1956 and made Ambassador to London. Soon he got himself tangled up in another scandal and was recalled to Phnom-Penh.

After the exposure of the 1959 plot, Sam Sary found refuge in the Washington-controlled neighbouring countries.

...
The suppression of the Sam Sary putsch did not stop the plotters. After escaping abroad, the ringlead-

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ers began to recruit men in South Viet-Nam and Thailand for the "Free Khmer" units which they intended to dispatch into Cambodia. Aided by the Diem authorities and financed by the Americans, they set up special training camps for terrorists, later to be smuggled across the border. Their subversive activity culminated in the attempt on the Cambodian King and Queen on August 31 last.

This dastardly action was the last straw.

On September 30, the plotters were charged by a military tribunal. The ringleaders who escaped were tried in absentia. This and the other trials revealed their close links with Washington. Slat Peou, a former deputy of the National Assembly and brother of Dap Chun, testified that he had received money, ammunition and a radio transmitter from Victor Matsui of the U.S. Embassy in Phnom-Penh. It was with the aid of this transmitter that he secretly communicated with the U.S. Embassy and the South Viet-Nam mission in Cambodia. On instructions from the Americans, Slat Peou transmitted the munitions received from abroad to Dap Chun.

Further evidence of the U.S. State Department's direct participation in subversion against Cambodia came to light in February of this year, when the newspaper *Realites Cambodgiennes* published a photostat copy of Sam Sary's letter to Kellogg, former U.S. Embassy counsellor in Phnom-Penh. Here is what it said:

"Although we suffered defeat on August 31 [the day of the abortive attempt on the Royal family] I think that we must be ready to take the most effective measures possible, for it is only such measures that will enable us to achieve our common aims. That is why we are going on with our preparations in this domain. . . . I fully share

the opinion of your Ambassador, His Excellency Mr. Trimble, which you have outlined to me, and I count on his assistance and co-operation."

Enough said. The American diplomats indulging in sabotage have been caught red-handed. There is no doubt in anyone's mind that the Americans are the main organizers of all subversion and provocation against independent Cambodia.

Peaceable Cambodia, a country resolutely committed to non-participation in aggressive blocs, is an eyesore to Washington politicians. Her stand exerts a great influence on public opinion in the Asian countries inveigled by the United States into military pacts. And today, when the "invisible empire" built up by the Pentagon in Asia is cracking up, when the wave of the public protest is sweeping the continent from Seoul to Saigon and

from Ankara to Tokyo, the example set by neutral Cambodia is particularly infectious. That is why Washington is stepping up its intrigues against Cambodia.

Its attempts to divert Cambodia from her chosen path of neutrality have brought results diametrically opposite from those expected. Phnom Penh Radio pointed out at the end of last month that the Cabinet, the National Assembly and the political and public organizations want the peaceful independent policy continued. Two weeks later, *Nationalist* (May 20) published Prince Sihanouk's "Open Letter to Imperialist Circles" in which he stressed that neutrality was the policy of the entire Cambodian people and that no one would be allowed to alter that policy.

All this testifies to the fact that Cambodians are determined to uphold their independence and peaceful policy.

YUGOSLAVIA

NEVER have there been so many foreign exhibitions in Moscow as today: the big Czechoslovakia 1960 Exhibition at the Sokolniki Park, the Exhibition of British Paintings at the Pushkin Museum of Fine Arts, and the Yugoslav Commodity Exhibition, which opened at the Gorky Park on May 25, almost immediately after the Finnish Industrial Exhibition closed down in the pavillon next door.

The 5,000 displays at the Yugoslav exhibition acquaint the visitor not only with the country's arts and crafts, but also with its industrial produce. It may be said, in fact, that Yugoslavia's traditional embroideries, earthenware, picturesque national costumes, rugs, woodcuts and other excellent articles of her handicraft industry play a

small part in the exposition and modestly occupy one of its corners.

Considerably more space is given to such items as radio sets, optics, refrigerators, washing machines, vacuum cleaners, medical instruments, cars and motorcycles.

True, many of these are manufactured on foreign licenses. The splendid motorcycles, in addition to the Yugoslav trade-mark, bear three letters—NSU, the trade mark of the well-known West-German Neckarsulmer works. The TV sets, whose production was started last year, and some types of radio tubes are manufactured on Philips licenses. The attractive tourist buses are made on a license from the Saurer works in Austria, and the Zastava baby cars on one from FIAT. And so, it is only natural to seek